FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 17.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 7.]

Hope and I.

Hope stood one morning by the way,
And stretched her fair white hand to me,
And softly whispered, "For this day
I'll company with thee."

"Ah no, dear Hope," I sighing said,
"Oft have you joined me in the morn,
And when the evening came you fled,
And left me all forlorn.

"'Tis better far to walk alone
Than have your company awhile
And then to lose it, and go on
For weary mile on mile."

She turned, rebuked. I went my way,
But sad the sunshine seemed, and chill;
I missed her, missed her all the day,
And oh! I miss her still.

Susan Coolidge in Christian Union.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Funeral of Mr. Stephens.

Atlanta, somewhat famous for great gatherings, never saw such crowds as were within her gates on the 8th of March. It would seem that almost the whole people of this section of country had come together to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the late Governor Stephens, who for more than fifty years has been a leading power in Georgia and the South. The feeling of affection for the memory of Mr. Stephens is intensified by the fact that of the great galaxy of statesmen—Howell, Cobb, Herschel V. Johnson, Lumpkin, Ben Hill, Stephens, Toombs and Brown—only the two last-named are left. The city was draped with mourning and every place of business was closed, while the bells were constantly tolling. Delegations from over one hundred cities and counties were present. Special trains have been running every half hour during the day, loaded down with visitors. The military display was the largest ever seen in the State. It was estimated at twelve o'clock that 100,000 people were in the city.

The body of Mr. Stephens lay in state in the Senate chamber from daybreak until three o'clock. The chamber was handsomely draped and decorated, and the familiar roller-chair in which the statesman spent most of his life, covered with flowers, stood next to the coffin. A full company of military was needed to keep the crowd in line. It swept past the coffin at the rate of seventy persons a minute, without stop or diminution, for hours. It was marvelous to note how many of those who passed the remains were personally acquainted with Mr. Stephens, who for more than half a century had canvassed this State. The Irish and the Germans made special demonstrations, as, owing to Mr. Stephens's fierce anti-Know Nothing fight, they followed him blindly wherever he led. As General Toombs looked on the face of his lifelong friend, he sobbed convulsively, and hundreds of persons wept as they passed in the line.

By eight o'clock in the morning the hall of the House of Representatives, set apart for the memorial services, was packed to its utmost capacity. At ten o'clock the halls, corridors and offices of the Capitol were jammed with a solid mass of people and the military were ordered up to keep the crowds out with their bayonets. Senator Colquitt presided, and ex-Senator Gordon read some eloquent resolutions of respect, concluding thus;

Resolved, That not only with admiration, but with astonishment, do we contemplate his lifelong struggle against adverse circumstances, beginning with his career at college, and ending only with the repose of the bier. He conquered poverty, debility and disease, and with skill unsurpassed and courage invincible he gathered unperishable honors in almost every sphere of intellectual activity, and fell at last a hero in full panoply on the field of battle and at the post of duty.

Resolved, That the readiness with which he broke with political parties when, in his judgment, they had wandered from the constitution of his country, and his brave support of the right and privileges, as he conceived them, of all citizens, whether colored or of his own race, native or foreign born, illustrate his courage of convictions, which never failed him, and which is worthy of emulation by the young men of his State and his country.

Resolved, That while we do not present Mr. Stephens as infallible, we do point with sincere pride to the many-sided intellect of this remarkable man; to his vast and varied acquirements, all disciplined to usefulness by superb practical wisdom, and sanctified by the graces of an every-day christian life; to his pre-eminence everywhere in speculative as well as practical life, at the bar, on the hustings, in statesmanship, and in the wider field of letters, as rendering him a match for the mightiest. An accomplished man, his fame will take care of itself. He built his own monument in the heart of every Georgian, and his name will be canonized on the hearthstone of every home in the State.

But interest centred in the speech of General Toombs, which was first on the programme. General Toombs was Mr. Stephens' nearest friend and is the greatest orator the State ever produced. He is now almost totally blind: his once imposing form is bent, and it is known that he, too, will ere long be mourned by his people. In spite of all his recklessness it is doubtful if Georgians ever worshipped any man so thoroughly as Toombs, and it was hoped that in this, probably the last formal speech of his life, something of the old time majesty would appear and the old time eloquence be shown. When he arose to speak he was completely overcome. He bowed his head on his hand and the tears trickled through his fingers. For fully two minutes he could not say a word. The silence was oppressive and men and women in the audience all through were as they saw this knightly old man so overcome. He spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I come to mingle my years with all the men and women and even children of Georgia over Aleck Stephens, and not to make a eulogy. His acts are written in letters of gold. From the accidents of life, from the contiguity of our places, natives of the same county, from similarity of tastes and pursuits of life, more of my life has been spent in the presence of and close contact with our illustrious friend than with any other man that is living or dead, from my infancy to manhood. In fact his whole life was an open book. He was more the child of his country than any man that ever breathed. With early disadvantages to a degree and extent that seemed to forbid, absolutely forbid by the hand of God, the work that was before him, I know that he never counted on a day of life for more than forty years. Like the faithful soldier, whenever the roll was called his answer was "Here." He took his mission from the voice of God—Conscience. He always determined from his cradle to live for his country. His maxim from early life was (adopting the language of the immortal patriot who gave his blood for his and mine and your ancestors) that there was no subject worthy of the human intellect but the well government of the human race. There was the field to which he was called—the well government of the human race. It was the sheet anchor of liberty and union. God was his ideal—the sheet anchor of human virtue, of human happiness and of all that was worth doing for in this life. There was for him a wide field of usefulness. His daily life was a sermon. Every act at the bar, every act in the courthouse, preached a sermon that struck deep in the hearts of all that knew him.

After the fall of the Confederacy I urged him to leave the country. He said, "No, I am old and weak; I have done my duty to God and to my country, and I am ready for any trial which the public enemy shall make." He went to prison and suffered indignities. He received them without trepidation or anger. "Mr. Stephens, of Georgia," was the only title he claimed. He was the child of the State, the child of the Republic—yes, the child of humanity, and his was one of the few immortal names that were not born to die. He was my dearest friend, and I mourn for him as I would mourn the loss of those near and dear to me. We had differences of opinion. Our political courses diverged, but there was no discord—no, never.

If Stephens had never done anything but write the book in which is demonstrated the absolute sovereignty of the State, that work alone would have made him worthy the gratitude of all mankind in the years that are to come, and for this work and for the rest his hands found to do his name will live until

Wrapped in flames the realms of ether glow,
And heaven's last thunder shakes the world below.

Ex-Senator Miller said:—The illustrious Athenian, when dying, said "I have done no act which caused an Athenian to put on mourning." Men in all ages have been seduced by military glory. Tombs are the trophies of battles, but there is another side to human history. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. This was the field upon which our dead friend performed his part. Like Pericles, it can be said of him that he not only caused no Georgian to put on mourning, but never caused any one to shed a single tear. His glance into the future was Olympian in its scope and clearness. His majestic wisdom was due in part to the study of great principles, but much more to the genius which God had given him. In all assemblies of which he made one his wisdom was always deferred to. He always knew the right thing, the fit thing to do. He was not obstinate; he was firm. I believe, after a lifelong acquaintance with him, that Alexander Stephens was the bravest man I ever saw. Nothing could seduce him from the path of duty. He was the oracle of Georgia, not Delphic and doubtful, but his utterances were plain-spoken as emanations from holy writ. The eloquence of no man ever affected the people like his. It did not always provoke applause, but controlled human action. The peculiarity of his voice added to the force of his oratory. It cannot be imitated; it rolled over an audience thrilling both body and soul like the electric current.

Justice Crawford said that Mr. Stephens had out of his limited means educated 122 poor young men, and that a green country boy sent to Crawfordsville to solicit aid from Mr. Stephens and forgetting his name, asked, "What does the man live that educates poor boys?" Every hand in the crowd addressed pointed the boy to Liberty Hall, crowning an adjacent hill.

General Henry R. Jackson said his very servant said, "Marse Aleck is kinder to dogs than most people is to folks." What a noble panegyric!

The great procession which followed the body of the dead Georgian to Oakland cemetery was fully one and a half miles long, and was remarkable no less for quality than volume. Hundreds of men of the highest wealth and character marched through the almost stifling dust, proud to undergo any inconvenience that would testify their admiration for the dead statesman. The hearse was drawn by eight jet black horses, each attended by a negro groom in livery. It was surmounted by a huge floral anchor and covered with nodding plumes. On each side of the hearse rode a detachment of the Savannah Hussars, on black horses, and behind it came the Governor's staff, in full uniform, in platoons of eight. Among the pall-bearers were six ex-Governors—Brown, Colquitt, Jenkins, Bullock, Conly and Smith. The Savannah Volunteers carried the only flag of the State of Georgia—a flag prescribed by law a few months since and presented at the late sesqui-centennial to the company by Governor Stephens, who simply said, "Never let it be trailed in the dust." The procession formed in the broad streets in front of the Capitol. The military rested on three of the streets that centre there, and the carriages occupied the fourth, at the top of the hill. The line of carriages filed by the Capitol, taking the pall-bearers and most distinguished guests. Following these came the State departments, the judicial officials and the Legislature, on foot. As these passed the military column filed in from the side streets. Following the last column of military came citizens and civic societies. It is said that the head of the column had reached the cemetery before the last part had started from the Capitol. It occupied fifty-six minutes in passing a given point.

A notable feature was a delegation of 700 citizens and soldiers from Augusta, sent up at the expense of that city. Seven bands of music were stationed in the procession at proper intervals. The tops of buildings, windows, balconies, cornices and every available porch were black with human beings, while the streets were like seas of people through which the detachments of police had to force a way for the procession. The scene was a grand one as the military part of the procession filled Broad street from one end to the other. It was such a sight as the people of Georgia had never seen and will not soon witness again. The marvel of it was that, as a bystander expressed it, "the tiny and frail man, scarcely sixty pounds of flesh, a mere speck, powerful in death as in life, had evoked so grand and impressive a demonstration."

At the grave the funeral ceremonies were short and simple. The Rev. John Jones, chaplain of the Senate, delivered a discourse. Dr. De Witt Talmage offered a prayer and Bishop Beckwith read the services. It was almost entirely dark before the dirt was thrown upon the grave of Alexander H. Stephens, and it was quite dark as the immense crowd of people wended its way back to the city.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

Among other mementoes of his long life Mr. Stephens particularly cherished the following poem by the great Massachusetts statesman, John Quincy Adams, which I lately copied from his album:

TO ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

H. R. U. S., 14th June, 1844.

"Say, by what sympathetic charm,
What mystic magnet's secret sway,
Drawn by some unresisted arm
We come from regions far away?

"From North and South, from East and West,
Here in the People's Hall we meet,
To execute their high behest
In council and communion sweet.

"We meet as strangers in this hall
But when our task of duty's done,
We blend the common good of all
And melt the multitude in one.

"As strangers in this hall we met;
But now with one united heart,
Whate'er of life awaits us yet,
In cordial friendship let us part."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
of Quincy, Mass.

"Perley," writing to the Boston *Journal* of Alexander H. Stephens's life in Washington, says: He used to room at the National, where his faithful colored attendant carried him about as one would a sick lad. He generally ate in his own room, and pork was his aversion. Once a new waiter, in bringing his breakfast, had put a plate of sausage-meat on the tray, but, to his astonishment, he had no sooner put the plate before Mr. Stephens than he found it thrown at his head. In a moment the Georgian's wrath was over, and he gave the astonished darky half a dollar, with instructions never to serve him with the unclean beast in any shape. His favorite dish was a fat young raccoon, and the darkies in Virginia always found him ready to purchase the result of successful coon hunts.

The old National Hotel, the former home of Alexander Stephens and the most historic hostelry in town, is advertised to lease or rent. Mr. Stephens lived there during his whole Congressional life after the war, and his rolling chair, pushed by his faithful colored servant, Aleck, was a familiar object at the hotel. Mr. Stephens, although a man of the tenderest heart, had the irritability of a dyspeptic. He hated to be stared at as much as John Randolph, and if he observed any curiosity-seekers loitering around he would have his chair stopped, and fixing his strange eyes upon them, would literally pierce them with his gaze until they got out of his way. He had a thin, sharp and querulous voice, which, however, said but few unkind things, and he had an extreme thoughtfulness in obliging those whom he fancied, and he generally fancied poor or obscure people. He kept a carriage chiefly for the benefit of his friends, as it was always on the street and he seldom rode in it himself. The last occasion upon which Mr. Stephens took any especially active part in the House of Representatives was when ex-Speaker Keifer dismissed an official stenographer without giving any cause or vouchsafing any reply to the man's respectful remonstrance. It was noised about that Mr. Stephens had a resolution prepared and meant to call the Speaker to account, so there was a great crowd in the galleries as well as on the floor. Mr. Stephens had his chair rolled up in front of the Speaker's desk. Mr. Keifer began to get pale and nervous, and sat, the picture of discomfiture, as Mr. Stephens began to read, in his peculiar voice, a stinging resolution against the Speaker. Keifer was for once totally abashed. When Mr. Stephens got through there was a painful pause; then he was wheeled back into his place, while Keifer got out of his predicament by some of those awkward ruses which are the only resources of a fourth-rate parliamentarian.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. World.*

DEATH OF MR. C. N. B. EVANS.—Mr. C. N. B. Evans, the editor of the Milton *Chronicle*, died at his residence in Milton at 3½ o'clock this morning, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. He was the oldest editor in the State. He was born in Norfolk county, Va., in 1812. His first connection with the press as editor was with the Greensboro *Patriot*. In 1835, when that paper was sold, he became the purchaser, which he conducted for several years. In 1841 he purchased the Milton *Chronicle*, which he continued to publish up to the close of the late war. He afterwards published a paper for two years in Danville, Va., and in connection with his son, published the Hillsboro *Recorder*, which was sold to John D. Cameron. In 1873 he again revived the *Chronicle*, which he was conducting at the time of his death. He was nominated by the Democratic party of his district last fall to represent them in the Senate which has just adjourned and to which position he was elected by a large majority without going out of his office to canvass.—*Ral. Visitor.*

SWEET GUM LUMBER.—A gentleman representing a large lumber establishment in Maryland was in this city last week. He had a single order for 450,000 feet of sweet gum lumber, which he wants to cut in this State, and is looking for a suitable location for his saw mills. The sweet gum is becoming a favorite wood for furniture and finishes in a handsome light lead color. There is a large quantity to be found in the swampy sections and along the river banks throughout Eastern North Carolina. As there has been no demand for it heretofore the quantity is unlimited. It is a very desirable wood for such purposes and works nicely, excepting a tendency to warp during seasoning. At the geological rooms he examined the large collection of native woods and expressed much surprise at the great variety to be found in our State. We get these facts from Mr. T. C. Harriss, assistant in charge.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

The Sportsmens' Association of the Carolinas will hold their next shooting season at Columbia, S. C. It has thirty members. Col. Walter L. Steele is the President.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

[The attention of publishers is called to the OBSERVER as a medium for advertising books by means of well written notices. It reaches a class of readers, many of whom do not take Northern papers, and living out of reach of a bookstore, are desirous of knowing something of a book before ordering it. Its literary editor, Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, has had some years' experience in noticing new books for the press, and is well known throughout the South as a writer. All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receives a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

Thomas Sergeant Perry, the author of *"English Literature in the Eighteenth Century,"* just published by Harper & Brothers, may be called the Herbert Spencer of the theory that certain fixed laws, which are discoverable, govern the production of literature. While not pretending to fully set forth these laws his book has a special value, not only from the discriminating criticisms of the author, but from the clear idea he gives the general reader of the principles which made the literature of the eighteenth century, with its Pope, Addison, Goldsmith, Johnson and a host of other writers, a possibility. Mrs. Oliphant, in her "Literary History of England in the End of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century," while acknowledging the slow progression of society, which leaves one generation always a trifle better than that which preceded it, denies the application of this law to both art and literature because we have not advanced on Shakspeare and other great authors, or on the masters of art in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

She regards every poet as a miracle, "created, if nothing else is created—no growth developed out of precedent poets, but something sprung from an impulse that is not reducible to law."

Mr. Perry on the other hand, while admitting that the opposition to regarding the laws by which genius is limited lies deep, maintains that all history shows the existence of the control of the mind by heredity and environment, whether these inspire assent or contradiction. In time, he thinks, the extent of these influences will be more definitely settled than is now possible, when even their existence is widely doubted. But he admits that science can not destroy the inexplicable; all that it can do is to push it further back and widen the horizon; we may discover some things that control genius, just as we have discovered some things that control life, but the great secret of both genius and the origin of life remains, and probably always will remain, unsolved by science. Every generation comes face to face with the old problems of life and death, joy and grief, as well as with the new problems which every century brings, and "literature is but the utterance of the human race on the subjects that attract its attention;" just as art is an expression of the same eruditions by other means; hence "the study of literature is something more than the means of gratifying aesthetic tastes; it throws light on history which records men's actions; indeed it becomes a part of history."

The book is a scientific illustration of the fact that literature is no exception to Herbert Spencer's theory of the Universal Progress of Humanity, according to fixed laws, and we commend it to the general reader as well as the student. In this age of superabundant books very few people read eighteenth century literature for themselves, and we know of no book better calculated to give a clear idea of it than the one before us.

From John B. Alden, 18 Vesey street, New York, the champion publisher of cheap books, we have bound in muslin, at the low price of 65 cents, Cannon Farrar's *"Early Days of Christianity."* This author, who belongs to the liberal or Broad Church School of the Church of England, in distinction from the High Church or Oxford, and Low Church or Evangelical parties, holds with Canon Curteis that, when all the world is up and astir, it is no time for the Church to turn over on her couch and try to dream mediaeval dreams and endeavor to make the church of the nineteenth century conform in all things to the customs of the churches of the fifth and six centuries. We say churches, because, with Dean Stanly, he holds "there were differences of view, differences of perspective and differences of characteristic expression in the churches of Africa and Palestine in the schools of Alexandria and Antioch," and thinks it "an error to dissever ourselves from any in the redeemed brotherhood of man who have taught truth, even if it has been mingled with error, or who have served God, even if it has not been with the service of the sanctuary."

Some of his illustrations of the different phases of Truth are most beautiful; one in particular so poetic that, having set it in rhyme for the Magazine published at Trinity College, we venture to reproduce it here as our salutatory to the readers of the OBSERVER, for whom we hope always to reflect Truth, though it may be under varied aspects.

THE RELIGION OF TRUTH.

Vox quidem dissona, sed una religio.

There's a legend in the Talmud
Of a mystic light which shone
O'er the gems of Aaron's breastplate
Reflected from each stone;

Now the azure of the sapphire,
Then the emerald's vivid green,
Above the softer radiance
Of the amethyst was seen.

But the glow which they reflected
In pure unchanging white,
Burned o'er their rainbow colors
A clear effulgent light.

Like this mystic radiance
Does TRUTH forever shine,
Unchangeable its essence
For that essence is divine.

But reflected and refracted
Like the prism's changing hue,
It is colored by the mediums
'Tis ever passing through.

As the light of day comes to us
Through the vapors of the air,
So the light of Truth is shining
Evermore and everywhere.

Though it fires the tops of mountains
And blazes on the sea,
By the clouds of morn and ev'en
Its light will colored be.

For—ever to Humanity
Subjectively it glows,
Tinged by the mind of mortal
Through which to us it flows.

With variety most blessed,
Through ages it has streamed,
Colored—as was the radiance
That from the breastplate gleamed.

Death of a Good Man.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., March 3, 1883.

Died at his residence near Whiteville, in Columbus county, on the 12th day of Feb'y 1883, Mr. R. M. McRacken, in the 77th year of his age.

He was born in Fayetteville, and while in his infancy his parents died, leaving him an orphan. Mr. Dobbin, the father of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, became his guardian, whose memory he revered, and the place of his nativity was ever a sacred place in his heart. When prepared he was sent to a military school in Connecticut, and when he had arrived at the years of maturity, he settled on the Cape Fear in Brunswick county, and chose for an occupation rice-planting, until he became a citizen of Columbus in 1858. He had the misfortune to lose by death his first three wives, and his fourth wife, who was Mrs. Mary Toon, survives him. As a husband he was kind and affectionate; as a father he was indulgent to a fault, and as a friend he was unswerving in his attachment. He was a zealous member of the Baptist Church, and his life was one of singular purity and uprightness. By precept and example he illustrated all the exalted virtues and lofty attributes of a christian gentleman. He detested dissimulation, vice and immorality in any shape, and denounced the workers of iniquity irrespective of their social position. He was one of the most uncompromising friends of temperance. His mind was a well-filled store-house of the most varied and useful knowledge, which he had collected from standard authorities in literature and science. Above all, his knowledge of the Holy scriptures was singularly accurate, and the pride of his life was at all times to impart it to the young, and impress on their minds their duties and obligations to their Makers. The last years of his life were clouded by misfortunes, resulting from the effects of the war, which rendered him unable to dispense that open-handed charity to the forlorn and helpless, which was the joy of his generous nature. In his death the wrong doer has lost an inveterate enemy, and virtue, honor and integrity a tireless friend, and I can say of a truth there are none left to fill his place.

T. S. M.

Reminiscences of Judah P. Benjamin.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

A great deal has been written about this distinguished lawyer and statesman. Some of the writers have given a partially correct statement of his early life, others have drawn somewhat upon their fancy. I knew Mr. Benjamin intimately when he lived in Fayetteville; I was at school with him; we were near neighbors and played together every day. The Benjamin family were brought to Fayetteville by Jacob Levy, who was an auctioneer of very considerable reputation, and did an extensive business. Mr. Levy came from Wilmington to this place as early as 1818. The elder Benjamin and his wife were engaged in the mercantile business, and their store was about where Mr. Horne's drug store now stands—they lived over the store. Mrs. Wright, a sister of Mr. Benjamin, also came to Fayetteville about the same time and was also engaged in selling goods. She it was who sold out to John McArn, and started him in business, and he was very successful and left a large estate; several brick stores on the south side of Hay street, yet belong to his heirs.

The family of Benjamins consisted of Mr. Benjamin and his wife and his children Judah, Solomon and David and daughter named Hannah. They all left here about 1823 or 1824, and went with Mr. Levy to New Orleans, except Mrs. Wright who located in Charleston. The Statesville *American* is mistaken in saying that Mrs. Benjamin was dead before the family came to Fayetteville—the fact is Mrs. Benjamin was living as late as 1859 or 60, and then kept a store in Beaufort, South Carolina. Judah P. Benjamin was born in one of the West India Islands, and was about nine or ten years old when his parents came to Fayetteville.

All the old inhabitants of Fayetteville remember the large auction house built by Mr. Levy on the north side of Hay street, near where the Bank of Fayetteville stands, and familiarly known as the *synagogue*. It was destroyed in the big fire of 1831. In that building Mr. Levy often sold at auction, twice or thrice a week, hundreds of hogsheads of molasses, sugar and bags of coffee, and other heavy groceries. Times have sadly changed since then; an auctioneer *now* will waste his strength half the day in selling second hand furniture, old clothes and the like.

M.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.—The following foreign shipments were made in one day last week: The Norwegian barque *Abel*, Capt. Danielsen, for New Castle-on-Tyne, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 4,400 barrels of rosin, valued at $7,500; the Norwegian barque *Athalia Lord*, Capt. Wold, for Hamburg, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 774 barrels of rosin and 1,000 casks of spirits of turpentine, valued at $20,450; and the Norwegian barque *Ocean*, Capt Hansen, for Trieste, Austria, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 3,520 barrels of rosin, valued at $6,514.33. Total value of foreign exports for the day $34,464.33.—*Wil. Star.*

The Dispersed Abroad.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, March 14, 1883.

EDITOR OBSERVER:—I enclose you a letter this day received from Texas. You will find at its close an item of interest to the OBSERVER, and I think that the OBSERVER'S readers will find such items all the way through. P. M. H.

Your Foresty and Hand Book received, for which accept my thanks. I send you by this mail Speight's Texas, which contains nearly all that is worth knowing about Texas.

Your kind remembrance of a Robeson county man is appreciated—to have been a citizen of that county twenty-five years ago and ignorant of the old "Fayetteville Observer" and E. J. Hale & Sons, would be proof conclusive that he could not read and never mingled with any who could—in every well regulated Scotch Presbyterian Whig family in Robeson county, the OBSERVER and *Presbyterian* were the *sine qua non* in religion and politics, and when Lincoln's proclamation blotted out the old party lines, the admiration for the OBSERVER became universal in that section.

While in prison in 1865 at Point Lookout, we were furnished several copies of the New York *Herald* containing an account of the Sherman bummers from Cheraw to Fayetteville. It was the sort of food they delighted to feed us upon in those times. After mentioning a general account of their barbarous destruction of property between these points, the article closed with a triumphant flourish over the complete annihilation of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER—if you could have heard, on that occasion, the heartfelt expressions of sympathy for the Editors, from the Robeson boys, you would feel warranted in always keeping among your pleasant recollections the relations of those people to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The last time I was in North Carolina (in 1875) I was impressed with the great variety and luxuriance of the timber. In this part of Texas timber is rather scarce, and the contrast brought the matter prominently to my attention, so much so that I have been riding it as a sort of hobby for the last eight years, and when I saw a notice of your book, it seemed to be the gratification of a long felt want. My desire for specific information about the country between the Blue Ridge and Tennessee line is prompted principally by old State pride and a wish to see our Texas tourists spend their summers there, which in my humble judgment is far superior to the lakes of Minnesota, Wisconsin, or any of those North Western lakeside resorts that attract most of our summer tourists.

Some of our people, (old North Carolinians) desired to purchase little summer houses near Asheville and Waynesville, and if we can get favorable terms in excursion rates, large numbers of people from this section would visit there every year. I will send for the guide book you suggest. I already have the "Land of the Sky" which you also suggest, and admire the literary style of it, but am very much prejudiced against it, as an accurate compilation of facts. The creation and introduction of the *Creole* gentleman into the story gave the whole thing an air of fiction. The high-toned, intelligent, refined, genteel and wealthy Creole gentleman so much depredated upon by fiction writers since the days of "Uncle Sam's Cabin," is a medieval gentleman, entirely out of his element with American plebeians, a myth, making mythical everything around him.

I enclose you $——, for the book for subscription to the new OBSERVER, which I see mentioned in your book. You will please pardon this great digression from an ordinary business letter. Although permanently indentified with Texas, my heart warms up to the memories of the poetic part of my existence, spent in Robeson county.

THE LATE COL. LILES.—Edward Rutledge Liles was born at Lilesville, Anson county in May, 1832, and was the son of Nelson P. Liles, Esq., a prominent citizen and farmer of the county. His youthful days were spent upon the farm. At an early age he took an interest and prominent part in politics, espousing with all his zeal the fortunes of the Whig party. He graduated at the State University about the year 1852. He was elected a member of the lower House of the General Assembly in 1860, in which body he took an active and leading part. In 1861, after the breaking out of hostilities, he raised a company, of which he was made Captain, and which he had named the "O. K. Boys," Company B, 31st N. C. T., and went to Virginia to battle for the land he loved so well. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel in 1862. He resigned in 1863, and, returning, went into the mercantile business at Lilesville. After the war, like all true Southern men, he gave his best efforts to the cause of the Democratic party, and in 1871 assumed editorial control of the Wadesboro *Argus*, a paper that wielded a considerable influence in shaping the politics of the day. From 1874 to 1878 he filled the editorial chair of the *Pee Dee Herald*. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from Anson and Union, and the records show how important a part he took in the sessions of that Legislature. He went to Washington City in 1879, having secured a position there, and remained about two years, when his health began to fail. He returned home, and gave up public life, if we may except the editorship of his interesting "Lilesville Notes" in the *Times*.

Col. Liles was a man of strong convictions, we might even say prejudices, but of singular earnestness of purpose and sincerity. Like all of us he had his faults, but he had his virtues also. A marked generosity and kindliness of spirit were leading points in his character.—*Anson Times.*

577 acts were passed by the General Assembly at its late session.

FAST TRAINS.—Through trains on the Belgian roads run at the rate of 42 miles per hour.

Switzerland and Russia have no railway trains that run faster than 27 miles per hour.

The Shore Line express from Boston to Stonington makes over 46 miles per hour.

A train from New York to Boston, via Springfield, takes, including stops, 6 hours and 8 minutes to run the 234 miles, the running time being 42.5 miles per hour.

On the Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg railroad, part of the through line between Berlin and Paris, 24¾ miles have been run in 30 minutes, and 50 miles in 1 hour 9 minutes.

In Italy the only fast train is the mail which goes from Bologna to Brindisi, 472 miles, in 14 hours 56 minutes, which including three stops, is at the rate of 31.5 miles per hour.

In Germany the fastest train is from Berlin to Hanover on the Madgeburg-Halberstadt railroad. It makes 158¾ miles in 3 hours 58 minutes, including three stops. The actual running time is 45.2 miles per hour. Some miles are run at the rate of 52 miles an hour.

On the Orleans line, from Paris to Bordeaux, 359 miles are run in 9 hours 10 minutes, including 17 stops, being an average of over 39 miles per hour. From Paris to Marseilles the distance of 536 miles is covered in 15 hours. From Calais to Paris on the Northern railroad trains run at over 39 miles per hour. One run of 27 miles is made at the rate of 45.5 miles per hour.

Probably the fastest train in this country is the New York and Pennsylvania which makes the run of 88.4 miles in 1 hour and 52 minutes, including three stops, or at the rate of 47.8 miles per hour. From Jersey City to Germantown Junction 84.2 miles, the run is made in 1 hour 44 minutes, including one stop, at the rate of 50.5 miles per hour.

The train known as the "Flying Dutchman" of the Great Western railroad runs from London to Bristol, a distance of 118¼ miles, in 2 hours 36 minutes or at the rate 45.5 miles per hour, including two stops amounting to 11 minutes. Excluding these stops the speed is 49 miles per hour. The distance from London to Swindon, 77¼ miles, is made in 1 hour and 27 minutes, without stopping, or at the rate of 53.3 miles per hour.

DEATH OF GORTSCHAKOFF.—Alexander Mikhailovitch, Prince Gortschakoff, the illustrious Russian statesman, and one of the most eminent diplomats of the age, died at Baden-Baden 10th inst., at the age of eighty-five years. His public life began more than half a century ago, and a sketch of his career would be a history of Europe from that time until he retired from office a year ago. He was a man of great dignity, gentle in his manners, of polished wit and gifted with almost phenomenal eloquence of address. His country has no statesman who is his equal in any of the leading qualities of a successful diplomatist.

CRIME.—The attention of the New York *Nation* is respectfully invited to the fact that there were 730 murders recorded in the United States last year; also to the fact that New York alone furnished 131 of them, while the whole South furnished only 212; also to the fact that half of the executions for these murders took place in the South. And then the *Nation*, after pondering these facts, is respectfully invited to hold the slack of its jaw in regard to the murderous disposition of the Southern people, and the anxiety of everybody down here to shield murderers.—*Charlotte Journal.*

WINSTON AND FAYETTEVILLE RAIL ROAD.—At the annual meeting of the Winston & Fayetteville Railroad Company, held in High Point last week, W. H. Snow was elected President; H. N. Farnum, Vice President; Jas. Holden, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. S. Ball, Attorney; Marvin Porter, Chief Engineer. Directors—W. H. Snow, High Point; A. M. Farnum, Boston; W. S. Ball, Greensboro; James C. Holden, New York City; James E. Taylor, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.—*Salem Press.*

NEW HOTEL IN WADESBORO.—Messrs. Parker & Williams have contracted with Mr. H. Behrens, who will begin work at once, for the building of a large brick hotel at their corner on Rutherford street in a few days. The building will be three stories high, about sixty by seventy, and to accommodate some 200 guests. This will meet a long felt need.—*Wadesboro Times.*

A LEGACY FROM BEN BUTLER.—The French and American claims commission awarded Henry Dubos $800 damages on account of his arrest and imprisonment by Gen. Butler while in command at New Orleans. Dubos was editor of a French newspaper at New Orleans, and published articles distasteful to Gen. Butler. The American commissioner dissented from the award.

VERY ILL.—Colonel Charles Marshall, of Baltimore, is so ill as to cause concern among his friends. He was one of General Lee's favorite staff officers, and he probably knows more than any other man of the circumstances of the Appomatox surrender.

FRAGRANT JAPONICA.—The camelia is likely soon to possess fragrance as well as beauty. A gardener at Naples has produced one after many trials, and thinks it possible that in the future it may be brought to rival the fragrance of the rose.

TREASURER POLK MAKES A PROPOSITION.—It is reported in Nashville that the attorneys of Polk, ex-State Treasurer, have made a proposition for a full settlement of his deficit to the State.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 22, 188[illegible]

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

The Forty-Seventh Congress certainly intended no tariff reform, and directly effected none. But, as we have had occasion before to observe, a flood of light has been thrown upon the iniqnities of the present system; the thoughts of the people of both parties and of all sections have been turned to an absorbing consideration of a question vitally concerning their welfare, but neglected for many years; and a sharp issue is defined upon which the next Presidential election will turn, and upon one side or the other of which the friends and the opponents of this last though not least of the bad war relics will find no difficulty in arraying themselves.

The lawful autonomy of the Southern States was settled by the election of 1876, notwithstanding the fact that the friends of good government appeared then to have lost the battle. The American people have just now been brought with a sharp turn by the Supreme Court's awakening to a full realization of the meaning of the Constitutional sovereignty of the States although it was but yesterday that the same friends of good government despaired of the republic because the supreme judiciary seemed hopelessly corrupt. And, though the long struggle over the tariff just ended, has resulted in a defeat for revenue reform, the drift of public sentiment is ill discerned by its students if the resurrection of Adam Smith and Robert J. Walker is not soon to gladden the eyes of patient watchers.

Powerful efforts, however, will be put forth by the friends of that Protection which created the capacity for their exertion, to lay the unwelcome ghosts; and it is none too soon for the friends of a "tariff for revenue only" to set about the duty of counteraction.

To this end the OBSERVER will labor very strenuously. As an early contribution thereto, it cannot do a better thing than to lay before its readers the New York *World's* report of an interview with Mr. Frank Hurd, who, after an interval of absence much to be regretted, will return to Washington as a member of the next House of Representatives. A very level headed and a very clear-headed man indeed is Mr. Hurd, who has also reason for satisfaction in the circumstances of his election. As an avowed advocate of revenue reform, he has been chosen from a district of that very Ohio whose wool interests Mr. John Sherman—also of Ohio—predicts, will drive it back to the republican fold, if the next Presidential campaign be fought upon the question of protection.

Says Mr. Hurd:

What Congress will do I have no means of knowing; but the people have demanded reductions, and how can Congress honorably refuse to do what it was elected to do? I can answer for myself. I propose to introduce a bill on the very first day of the session to reduce the duties to a revenue basis. A revenue tariff is a tariff that will admit of the greatest possible amount of importations and at the same time raise a sufficient revenue. The imposition of any duty, of course, tends to diminish the amount of importations, but a revenue tariff diminishes the amount as little as possible in order to collect the necessary amount of revenue. When the amount of revenue becomes too large, the method of reducing it, under a revenue tariff, is to enlarge the free list. The bases of the bill that I shall introduce are these propositions:

I. A duty for revenue only ought to be levied on articles that are not produced in this country, such as tea, coffee and spices.

II. All raw materials ought to be admitted free of duty, such as copper and iron ore, wool and lumber. A sufficiently explicit definition of raw material is, 'All substances to be used in manufacture upon which skilled labor has not been expended.'

III. No article should be dutiable the like of which is produced or manufactured here and sent from our country and sold in foreign markets. This includes all our agricultural products and butter, hides, stock and animals of all kinds, as well as watches, jewelry, cutlery and the like, which we already export.

IV. All drugs and most chemicals should be on the free list.

V. In levying duties regard should be had to the difference between luxuries and necessities. The latter should come in under the lowest possible duty and the former under the highest necessary.

VI. A duty should be levied on wines, liquors and tobacco in no case less than the internal revenue tax on similar articles of home production.

VII. The rate of duty on all articles which pay more than 20 per cent. should be decreased 5 cents annually until the rate becomes 20 per cent.; that is, articles which now pay 50 per cent. should pay only 45 per cent. next year and only 40 the next, and so on.

VIII. The rate of duty on all articles which pay as much as 20 per cent. and more than 5 per cent. should be decreased 5 cents annually until the rate becomes 5 per cent. Then we should have only two classes of duties—a 20 per cent. class and a 5 per cent class.

IX. All specific and compound duties should be abolished. All duties should be ad valorem.

Mr. Hurd gives good reason, too, why we may look for converts even among the benighted New Englanders, when the light of the revenue reformer's lamp shall have fully instructed their perverted vision:

It is a good augury when the protectionists quarrel among themselves. Indeed, I am surprised that they have not quarrelled before. The protected manufacturers in this country are the stupidest people alive. How are the manufacturers of New England to prosper much longer if they cannot get free raw materials? And even free raw materials will not save them. Every year their domestic market becomes smaller, for rival manufactories are springing up in the Western and the Southern States that continue to cut off their market west of the Alleghanies. What they need and what they are bound to have is the foreign market. Last night I happened to meet an English manufacturer who declared when the conversation turned on free trade that it would be a sad day for England when the United States became a free-trade country. "Why?" "Because," said he, "we English now have a practical monopoly of the markets of non-manufacturing countries, and it cannot long be so after the United States become our rival." Under the wide heavens there are no men stupider than our manufacturers.

And he gives a glimpse of his political methods, which have a wholesome flavor—and concludes with the expression of an opinion entertained by others than himself—as follows:

I do not believe that the people in the East understand the extent and earnestness of the anti-protective feeling in the West. When I declared at the very beginning of my campaign last year that I should make my fight exclusively as a champion of a tariff for revenue and let every other question take care of itself some of my friends reminded me of the numerous manufacturing establishments in the district and predicted my defeat. I told them it was not worth a man's while to go to Congress representing nothing in particular. I didn't care to go except as a tariff-for-revenue man, and no other subject than the tariff was discussed. But, as a mere matter of policy, I was persuaded that the people, if they once thought of this question, would elect me. It is a mistaken notion that the people are so stupid that they cannot understand the tariff. They understood it better than the Forty-seventh Congress understood it at any rate.

FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL.

The excellent work of the Graded School is a source of pride to its accomplished instructors and to the citizens of Fayetteville, as its success in other respects is gratifying to both.

From Mr. Alex. Graham, the principal, whom we regard as a specialist in graded schools, without an equal in North Carolina, we gather some interesting facts.

480 pupils have been enrolled thus far, and the number will reach 500 before the close of the term in June. Though never enrolling less than 425, the school is larger now than at any time during the past five years.

The average cost for tuition for each pupil is less than $10 per annum. And the attention of parents and others having children to educate, in the neighboring counties of North and South Carolina, is invited to a comparison between the total expenses of boys sent to the Fayetteville Graded School and those of boys who attend the better grade of private schools in the two States. We are assured that FOUR boys can be boarded and tuition paid for a session of TEN months at the Fayetteville school for the same money required for TWO boys for FIVE months at some of the private schools.

As to the character of instruction imparted, Superintendent Scarborough in his report of 1881–2, says:

There are young men now at the University from graded schools, who entered as far advanced, who have stood the rigid test of the work at the University *as well* as those sent from any of our *best* preparatory (private) schools. Of this the Faculty and President will testify.

And we are informed that Mr. Scarborough had reference solely to young men sent from the Graded School of Fayetteville.

The scheme of study embraces: Gildersleeve's Latin, Godwin's Greek and Stoddards' and Wentworth's Mathematical courses.

In addition to the two large buildings now used, a new building to seat 600 pupils, plans and specifications for which are now under consideration, will shortly be erected on the site of the burned Donaldson Academy.

COL. WHEELER'S REMINISCENCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A note from Mr. Joseph Shillington, Four-and-a-half Street, Washington, D. C., informs us that he will publish at an early day a volume of 400 pages bearing the above title and containing the manuscript upon which Col. Wheeler spent the labor of so many of the last years of his life. The manuscript is very voluminous, and arranged in counties, as was the History of North Carolina, published in 1851, by Colonel Wheeler. By those who have reviewed it, we are informed that it bears all the evidences of research, industry and accuracy for which the lamented author was noted. The prospectus shows that the work will be issued in sections of about 100 pages each, four (4) sections in all, and the pages will be quarto size. The edition will be limited to the actual subscription lists. A copy of this prospectus has been forwarded to each Clerk of the Superior Courts, and nearly every Postmaster in the State, who, we believe, will forward all orders, if requested.

We had begun to fear that the death of Col. Wheeler and of his intended publisher shortly after might long keep from the public the result of his patriotic labors. We rejoice therefore that Mr. Shillington has undertaken the work, which we commend to all interested in North Carolina history, and we bespeak for him a prompt and ample subscription list.

MEETING.—The Commissioners under the new town bill met last Monday, and, a quorum being present, Mr. John D. Williams was elected permanent chairman of the board. Messrs. A. A. McKethan, Jr., E. P. Powers and H. R. Horne were appointed a finance committee; also Messrs Chas. Haigh, A. A. McKethan, Jr., and R. M. Orrell were appointed a committee to have the act printed, and report a schedule of necessary officers and salaries. The meeting adjourned until Monday afternoon, April 2nd.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE.—The Editor of the OBSERVER announces with much gratification an important acquisition to the OBSERVER'S staff in the person of Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke of New Berne, whose contribution appears on the first page of this paper, and who will hereafter serve as its literary editor. That his gratification will be shared by the OBSERVER'S readers, he entertains no doubt.

Mrs. Clarke's name and writings, as well as her rank as a literary critic, are familiar to cultured people in all the States of the Union; and to North Carolinians it is not necessary to commend the graceful pen of TENELLA.

REV. JOHN HUSKE.—The [illegible] *Recorder* says:

The congregation of St. Phillips Episcopal Church recently received a gift of a very handsome silver communion service. The elegant donation was made by the classmates of the rector, Rev. John Huske.

The parishioners of this excellent gentleman, when he had charge of the church at Hickory, were likewise the recipients through him of a benefaction from the same source, but of much greater value. It was a sum of money sufficient to complete and decorate the church, and representing nearly half its total cost. The little Church of the Ascension, which looks like a chapel in the neighborhood of a great city, is a pretty monument to Mr. Huske's quiet influence and efforts.

MILITARY.—Under its State Guard Notes the Raleigh *News and Observer* pays the following compliment to an organization in which our citizens take great pride:

That admirable company, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, is in a flourishing condition. Organized in 1793, it has never ceased to exist, and has rare social features, being composed of many of the first young men of that hospitable old town. The company has, in the vaults of the bank, its records since 1793, and of its services in three wars. It is the third company in the country, in point of age. Maj. A. A. McKethan is its commander.

RISK IN RAILWAY TRAVEL.

From the census report of 1880 relating to railways, we learn that 270,000,000 passengers were carried an average of 23 miles each, during that year, by railroads in the United States. Of this number 143 passengers were killed, or 1 in every 1,888,112; and 544 were injured, or 1 in every 496,323.

Of railway employes of all grades, there were 418,957. Of this number, 923 were killed during the year, or 1 in every 454; and 3,617 were injured, or 1 in every 116.

It thus appears that the chances of death or injury in each 23 miles of travel were infinitesimal; the risk of death for each passenger being the twenty-thousandth part of 1 per cent.; and of injury, the five-thousandth part of 1 per cent. But the risk incurred by the employes throughout the year was about as great as that of Sir Garnet's soldiers in Egypt, and infinitely greater than that of Admiral Seymour's seamen: the chances of death being 1 5 of 1 per cent.; and of injury, 1 per cent.

Nor were those who neither paid for riding nor got pay for other peoples' riding, entirely exempt from danger. For of the 50,000,000 people in the United States, 1,475 track-crossers, track-walkers, tramps and others were killed during the year by railroad trains or agencies, or 1 in every 33,898 of the population; and 1,513 were injured, or 1 in every 33,047.

PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Our Washington correspondent indulges in some reflections on modern social life in the federal capital which we give below, and which suggest the inquiry whether the time honored test of official fitness longer avails. His statement of Presidential requirements at the present day foreshadows the early substitution of King Henry's proclamation

That he which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart,

for Mr. Jefferson's "Is he capable? Is he honest? Is he true to the constitution?"

Says our correspondent:

President Arthur has been feeling quite indisposed, of late, and has decided to go to Fortress Monroe for a little rest. He is still undecided about his contemplated trip to Florida. If the bottom facts were known about the President's indisposition, it would be exposed that he is too high a liver for the good of his liver. Unless he sets his face like a flint against it, the President will be made a social slave. With the great increase of wealth in Washington has come its *entourage* of French kitchens and other diabolical, dyspepsia-breeding improvements. There are now ten banqueting millionaires in Washington where there was not more than one before the war. Arthur, notwithstanding his fine physique, cannot stand up under too much gluttony; he has not the cast iron stomach of Grant, cannot confine himself to whisky straight like Johnson, or drink tea and eat prunes like Hayes. Hence the necessity of fishing excursions to Canada and Florida or other means of escape from the eternal rounds of feasting which has become the bane of Washingington political life. Some strait laced reformers, have assumed the *role* of critic upon the Presidents' proposed manner of recreation, and preach him little sermonettes through the press in which he is told that fishing expeditions are incompatible with reform. They would better go to the root of the evil and preach against the system that enables the party of moral ideas to send festive Presidents to Washington and surround them with loose-lived, gormandizing millionaires. When the President's stomach is out of order he cannot do better than charge it to malaria, and seek relief from the flesh-pots of Washington in such recreations as the laws of hygiene and the advice of his doctor suggest.

Until, therefore, the coming of his democratic successor, better that

his passport shall be made
And crowns for convoy put into his purse.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE TARIFF LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS.

Hon Robert McLane, of Maryland, was one of those democrats in the House of Representatives who favored as the best that could then be done, the internal Revenue and Tariff bill as it came from the Senate, and who warmly opposed and voted against the bill which finally passed, as reported from the committee of conference.

In a recent interview by a reporter of the Baltimore *Sun* he thus stated the political effect of the positions assumed by the two parties on the question of federal taxation, and the policy of the democratic party with regard to it for the future:

The political effect of the passage of a proper tariff bill, so far as the republicans are concerned, would have been to relieve them of the odium which attached to their inability to carry out the recommendations of the President, which were to revise the tariff in a revenue sense, making it less prohibitory, and to reduce internal revenue taxation to the extent of a hundred millions of dollars a year. The actual effect on the democratic party ought to be to strengthen it greatly in the estimation of the country, because the republicans have reduced the revenue taxation not half as much as even the President recommended, and the reduction for the most part is in favor of the wealthy classes of the country, notably the great bankers and banks, and the large dealers in tobacco, the latter being affected by the heavy increase of duty on leaf, while the manufacturing interests in tobacco are taxed as much as over they were, and in some respects more so, in order that the Connecticut tobacco planters may be protected.

In reference to the prohibitory duties on iron and wool, they are left, notwithstanding an apparent reduction, and on other articles the rates have been made higher than either the Senate or the House were willing to make them. In truth, the only real reduction in the rates of the tariff is in the article of sugar. This will amount in the aggregate to twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, to the great injury of the American planting interest, though not to that of the rich capitalists engaged in refining sugar, for on that the reduction—to make a ball—is rather an increase, the mode of assessing being so artificial. The practical result will be injurious, in my opinion, to the country, as the issue of revenue reform, the necessity for it is as great now as ever, and the question will be as much as ever an important one in party politics. An enormous consumption of wooden goods will still bear the burthen of a prohibitory tax. The same may be said of an infinite number of articles composed of iron and steel, so that throughout the whole South and West people will continue to clamor for revenue reform and the repeal of revenue taxation.

If the democratic party pursue the conservative line of action indicated in their opposition to this bill both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, they will have overwhelming success. That line of opposition contemplates a repeal of all the internal revenue taxes, except the tax on whiskey, and a revision of the tariff with a view to secure the highest revenue rate, which would bring into the treasury easily $250,000,000, leaving a large free list. Of course this revenue rate would abolish all the prohibitory duties, but would leave nearly every industry in the country fully protected.

It was this discrimination below the protection standard that made Robert J. Walker's tariff of 1846 so popular with the country, and nine-tenths of the democrats who took part in the present tariff debates committed themselves to that doctrine.

TALMAGE'S TRIBUTE TO STEPHENS.

That curious creature, Dr. Talmage, occasionally says things worth reading, and here is an instance—albeit one can scarcely repress a smile at the manner in which he attempts to treat a serious subject.

In his Sunday evening sermon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, which was devoted to lessons to be drawn from the life of the late Alexander H. Stephens, Dr. Talmage said Mr. Stephens was "first of all, a Christian, with more brain than all the infidels now blatant and blaspheming around Washington. All up and down the South are ministers who went into the pulpit through Alexander H. Stephens's pocket. He was one of the few men who could stay outside of the marriage relation and yet become more genial and generous as the years went by. His heart was large enough for the whole world to enter. Though he lived in stormy times he was a champion of peace—the very last man in his State to surrender to the decree of secession, crying out for compromise, counselling amity. Had there been ten such men at the South and ten such men at the North, the grave trenches would never have been dug. What an example for all ages as to what invalidism may accomplish is this one emaciated man now departed! Why give up the battle of life because some of your weapons are captured? More than ever am I impressed with the fact that the soul is distinct from the body. That man was a fool who thought that the puny creature on the invalid's chair was Alexander H. Stephens. It was only the shell. Away with agnostic talk about the soul being only the development of the body! No; Alexander H. Stephens lives. He widens out into grander existence. Never was there a grander lesson of immortality. So much soul and so little body!

P. A. WILEY, ESQ.—We are glad to find in the Durham *Tobacco Plant* the following evidence of well-doing, past and to come, on the part of our excellent friend, P. A. Wiley, Esq., formerly of this town:

Col. W. T. Blackwell and Mr. P. A. Wiley, of Raleigh, will, on or before the first of April, commence the banking business in Durham. They will have a cash capital of $150,000, and that amount will be increased whenever the business requires it. They will occupy the front part of Parrish & Blackwell's large brick building.

Greensboro ought to have a big share of the Chatham county trade. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road will be completed through Chatham to this place by early fall. A word to the wise is sufficient. Look to your interests, gentlemen. —*Greensboro Patriot.*

The London *Observer* says that Mr. Judah P. Benjamin will probably accept a Judgeship, if his health will permit.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Legislature—Railroads—A New Industry—Easter—Museum and Laboratory, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—When the Legislature left the capital there was no great disappointment. Their time had come, they had been paid for it, and it was expected that they would be punctual in returning to their homes as soon as the per diem pressure was relieved. Whether it was worse or better than the average legislature, cannot be determined yet, until the people have experienced the practical workings of the laws that were made.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

I have heard that Nat. Macon always voted against prominent measures before the House and Senate, in whichever body he happened to be, on the grounds that if they became laws they would almost certainly fail of accomplishing what was expected of them, and then he could refer to them with an air of wisdom as not being what they might have been and justify his opposition by the very imperfection of human creatures. In the same way it is very easy to say that the people will be disappointed in the recent legislature, and to find fault with what has been done, but it is perhaps nearer the truth to say that the world will not be very much worse for the last legislature, and that it will not be idealized by it.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

What the Legislature did was fairly well done, and in what it failed to do it failed wretchedly. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad will, when completed, be a monument to its good sense. The development of the Ore Hill iron property immediately on the line of this road, the most noted iron locality in Chatham county, would have induced a railroad to the mine years ago if it had been in any western State or territory. The truth is, it is so easy to make a living and a good one in this favored part of the State that a fifteen foot view of limonite ore can wait and take its turn for development in the days of grand children.

The bill granting relief to the Western N. C. Railroad was a fair and equitable one, and will no doubt bring good and early proof of it.

The failure to give a supervision of railway freight and passenger rates to a commission, will be resented by popular opinion. Whether a commission could have done a great amount of good, is a question of grave doubt, but the people were anxious to try it as an experiment, and as no vicious consequences were attached to it, it ought to have been tried—at the people's expense.

RAILROADS.

The Atlantic and North Carolina has gone into Receiver Gatling's hands. I saw Col Paul Faison, one of the State Directors, and he informed me that Best had done nothing, and that Maj. Gatling would take possession under the consent judgment of the Superior Court. A demand was made by the Director on the Newbern Bank for the bonds deposited by Best as security for the payment of the lease-money, but the Bank, under advice of council, declined to deliver them. Eventually the road will form part of the Richmond & Danville which seems to me its proper geographic and traffic place, or it will fall into the lap of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad as a feeder of that splendid coast line. The shovels have thrown the dirt on the Winston and Fayetteville Railroad. It will be quite an addition to Fayetteville's railway facilities, and will put it in close connection with the line of factories along Deep River.

A LARGE AND NEW INDUSTRY.

I was talking with Gen. Hoke a few days ago and he told me that a large trade had sprung up in ivey roots in the country tributary to the Cranberry road. The roots are matted in the low grounds of the streams, and are dug up and sold for cash at the stations on the road for $12, $13 per ton. Some of the roots weigh as much as 600 pounds. They are shipped north and made into pipes, door knobs, &c. Gen. Pardee, the President of the road, is enforcing the policy of having everything paid for at the stations where delivered. This puts cash in circulation, and is a very satisfactory method of dealing. There has been a great deal of money set afloat among the mountains recently, and everything looks prosperous in Mitchell county.

The church going people of the Episcopal and Catholic churches are making great preparations for the proper observance of the Easter-tide holidays. At Christs church a collection will be made for purchasing a new organ, or rather an organ, for the present alleged instrument does not deserve to be called names of any sort, now that it is old and asthmatic.

A good many improvements are under way in the State Chemists' Laboratory and in the Museum. New cases, desks, shelving, &c., have been put in place, and add greatly to the convenliences of the officers of these sub-departments, and will facilitate their work.

Fish Commissioner Worthington is at Avoca to begin his shad work on the 27th inst. The news from the Albemarle is that the fishing began about ten days ago, but that the weather was bad and the fishing very indifferent. He will be better prepared than he has been any year previous, and expects large results. P. M. W.

The Scots' American Home, as Seen by Strangers.

Fayetteville is the terminus of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, and the ancient town is encircled with the time-worn earthworks raised here by Gen. Joe Johnston in anticipation of a great struggle with Gen Sherman's army.

From the edge of the turpentine forest down to the Cape Fear River the first bloom of spring is upon the land. Pink blossoms are blooming in orchards and gardens. The bright laburnum and the golden feathering almond and jonquil hyacinth are putting forth their fragrant flowers. The elm is sending out its feathery foliage, and the voices of the robin and blue bird are heard in all the trees.

The region of country round about is full of memories, strangely linking together the New World and the Old. Only a mile or two away was the home of Flora MacDonald, who came here after the troublous times of "the '45," with a large number of her trusty Highlanders. The entire section is now peopled by their descendants and hers, and the Gaelic is by no means a dead language, since many old residents speak it. Highland weapons and ornaments, coins, &c., abound, and the stone doorstep of Flora MacDonald's house is said to be still preserved. The original name of the settlement was Cross Creek, the name having its origin in the fact that two creeks meeting each other exactly at right angles the waters of one flow across those of the other without apparent interruption, this phenomenon having been a cause of wonder for apparently hundreds of years, since there are all the evidences that Indians camped for long periods at the spot. The name of the town was changed to Fayetteville just after the Revolution, in honor of Lafayette, who, in 1825, paid a special visit to the place. The genial and hardy Scots who occupy the region are people of a thousand virtues and few faults. Senator Davis, while on his visit here, showed a lively interest in the history of this noted section. The region is one vast pine forest, which extends almost unbroken to the sea, save at Fayetteville, where there are bold bluffs. Upon one of these stood until 1865 the largest United States arsenal in the South. Seized by the Confederate forces in 1861, it was held by them until 1865, when General Sherman, coming through the old town in pursuit of the flying forces of General Joseph E. Johnston, burned the arsenal, as well as many of the great factories which were monuments of the industry and thrift of the town and section.—*From dispatches to the N. Y. Herald and Times.*

An Act to enable the people of Cumberland County to establish a Free Bridge over the Cape Fear River at or near the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That on the written petition of at least five hundred of the qualified voters of Cumberland County made on or before the first Monday in April, 1883, to the "Board of County Commissioners" of said county, it shall be the duty of said Board to submit the question of a Free Bridge to the qualified voters of said county at a special election to be held for that purpose on the first Thursday in the May following.

2. That it shall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners to give thirty days notice of the time when such election is to be held, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in that county, if there be one; and by causing written or printed notices thereof to be posted at every voting precinct in said county; at such election each qualified voter shall be entitled to cast a written or printed ticket with the words "Free Bridge" or "No Free Bridge" thereon.

3. That said election shall be held in all respects as elections are held for Members of the General Assembly—any person qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly shall be a qualified voter at said election—*Provided*, that there shall be only two Judges of Election at each voting precinct in the county.

4. That it shall be the duty of the Judges of Election at each of the several voting places in said county to make due returns of said election to the next regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, who shall compare the votes and declare the result thereof.

5. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast at such election were for "Free Bridge," then the said Board of County Commissioners shall certify the same to the Chairman of the Board of Justices of said county within five days of said meeting, and the Chairman of the said Board of Justices shall call a joint meeting of the Justices and Commissioners of said county, to be held on the first Monday in June next following, which meeting shall make or cause to be made such contract or contracts as may be necessary for the speedy establishment of a Free Bridge across the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, North Carolina. *Provided*, that if the owners of the Clarendon Bridge now across said River will agree to sell their said Bridge and franchises together with the right of way to and from said Bridge over and across any land they may own contiguous thereto for a sum not to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars, then a purchase of the same shall be made by said Board of Justices and County Commissioners—but if no agreement can be made they are hereby authorized to make any contract necessary for the erection of a new bridge across said River at or near the Town of Fayetteville. *Provided further*, that if said Board of Justices and County Commissioners shall purchase the Clarendon Bridge now across said River, then the Bonds issued in pursuance of this Act shall be a lien on said Bridge in the hands of the County, and the County Commissioners shall keep the same issued [insured] for the benefit of the holders of said bonds, and in case default shall be made in the payment of any instalment of the interest on said bonds, or in the payment of the principal or any part of said bonds at maturity thereof, and said default shall continue for six months, then and in either event the holders of said bonds shall have the right to bring suit in the Superior Court of Cumberland County to foreclose the statutory lien hereby created on said Bridge, and in case of sale under a decree in such suit, the purchasers thereunder shall be vested with all the powers and privileges now possessed by the Clarendon Bridge Company under their Charter and shall be subject to like restrictions and penalties.

6. Should the board of County Commissioners deem it best to issue county bonds to meet the contracts made, or which may be made in pursuance of the authority given in this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue coupon bonds of the county, dated on the 1st day of January, 1884, which said bonds shall be of such denomination, not less than Twenty-five nor more than Five Hundred dollars each, and due at such times, not to exceed thirty years from the date thereof as said county commissioners may think best: *Provided*, said bonds shall not bear interest at more than rate of seven per cent per annum, and shall not, either directly or indirectly, be sold for less than par; *and provided further*, that the coupons on said bonds shall be receivable for all taxes and other claims due by the county of Cumberland.

7. At the annual joint meeting of the boards of Commissioners and Justices of said county, on the first Monday in August, 1883, said meeting and every annual meeting thereafter so long as may be necessary, shall levy a special tax sufficient to pay the coupons as they become due, and such bonds as may be issued for the purposes of this act, and for a "sinking fund" not to exceed Two Thousand dollars per year; and the said boards of Commissioners and Magistrates, in joint meeting assembled, are hereby authorized to elect three suitable persons who shall be known as "The Sinking Fund Commissioners," who shall give such bond for the faithful performance of their duties as the County Commissioners may require, and shall receive all the funds that may be collected by this act, for the purpose of making a sinking fund for the payment or purchase of the bonds issued in pursuance of this act, and the said sinking fund Commissioners are hereby authorized to invest the funds coming into their hands either in the payment or purchase of the said bonds, or in such other safe securities as they may deem best. They shall keep such books as shall be necessary to show at all times the state of the funds in their hands, and on the first Monday in August, in each and every year, shall make a full report of the condition of the same to the joint meeting of the boards of Justices and County Commissioners.

8. Should the Commissioners deem it best not to issue bonds, as provided in this act, then the annual joint meeting of the Justices and Commissioners, held on the first Monday in August, 1883, and each annual meeting thereafter as long as may be necessary, shall levy such special tax as they may deem to be necessary for the purposes of the act. *Provided*, said special tax shall not exceed in any one year ten cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, and thirty cents on each taxable poll.

9. The special tax mentioned in sections 7 and 8 of this act shall be collected as all other taxes, and paid over to the County Treasurer of said county on or before the first Monday in February next after such tax shall have been levied, and shall not be used for any other purpose than that for which said tax was levied.

10. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified the 7th day of March, A. D., 1883.

G. M. ROSE,
Speaker of the House.
J. L. ROBINSON,
President of the Senate.

THE WESTERN FLOOD.—*Vicksburg, Miss., March* 13.—A reporter of the Vicksburg *Herald*, who returned to-night from a trip up the river investigating the levees, reports the water on a stand at Greenville, with a gradual decline above and scarcely any rise at points below. Planters generally along the river have made considerable progress in plowing, and, except where an overflow has affected them, are in good spirits. Water is pouring through the breaks at Goodrich's, but is not one-fifth as great as that which passed through last year. It is passing off rapidly, and that portion of the levee which has not already given way will undoubtedly remain intact. Nearly all the principal landings along the river can still stand several feet. The levee from Young's Point has been completed to Omego and can stand six or seven feet of water, but the water from various breaks is rapidly encroaching upon the rear.

ASSIST THE CHILD IN TIME. DO NOT wait until an army of worms have been recruited and the health of the child destroyed. A few doses of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the infallible remedy, never fails to do the work well, if used according to the directions.

Prevent Decay of the Teeth

With their surest preservative, aromatic SOZODONT. Whiteness of the dental row, a healthful rosiness and hardness of the gums, a sweet breath, an agreeable taste in the month,—all these are conferred by SOZODONT. Does not such an invaluable toilet article, one so pure as well as effective deserve the popularity it enjoys? Most assuredly. It has no rival worthy of the name. The ordinary powders and pastes are nothing to it, and since its appearance have rapidly lost ground. Sold by druggists.

Fenian(?) Explosion.

LONDON, March 15.—A terrific explosion occurred in the local government board offices in Westminster at 9 o'clock to-night, destroying much property. The report was heard in the House of Commons and caused alarm. The concussion was so great that it shook the side galleries and the reporters' gallery. It being dinner hour but few members of the House were present in the hall. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the peers, gallery and seemed alarmed. No one was injured. The wildest rumors are afloat. The report resembled the discharge of an 80-ton gun. The explosion was at first ascribed to the gas, but the impression is growing that it was caused by dynamite, and that a deliberate attempt was made to blow up the government offices.

LONDON, March 16.—There is an enormous crowd gathered at the scene of the explosion last night in the local government board offices in Westminster. The government inspector has made an examination of a portion of the building damaged by the explosion and placed the loss at £4,000. The vessel which contained the explosive material was placed in a cellar of the local government board offices.

The explosion was undoubtedly the work of Fenians; the adjacent streets were filled with myriads of fragments, glass and heavy plate glass lying in heaps on the ground. A stone weighing 200 pounds was projected against King street police station, making a hole the size of a man's head. Nothing is allowed to be touched until an inquiry is made to-day. The full extent of the damages cannot be estimated until day-light; 500 constables are guarding the scene. The building has the appearance of having been bombarded; there is a deep trench ten feet by three in dimensions, in one room, the floor of which has been literally ploughed. Two children sleeping in a house at the corner of King street, were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion, and their faces badly cut; they were rescued and taken to the police station. Every pane of glass in the vicinity was shattered; a man was arrested at midnight on suspicion of having been concerned in the explosion.

Sir Wm. Harcourt had a conference with the chief of police, at which several witnesses were examined. The conclusion reached was that the explosion occurred inside of the room and not from the outside of the building. After the explosion the force of police at the houses of Parliament was doubled. The government offices and residences of the ministers are strongly guarded. The *Times* attaches little importance to the explosion which occurred at its office. The canister contained only a small quantity of powder.

The *Daily News* says: "It is, of course, obvious that the explosion was the result of a premeditated design. We are confronted with the fact that there are in London persons bold enough to act on the wildest counsels of O'Donovan Rossa. It is impossible not to connect the authors of this outrage with certain phases of Irish crime and the assasin press in America."

The *Times* says: "The Fenian answer to Mr Gladstone's speech on the land act has not long been delayed. We are in the presence of the first attempt of the dynamite party to carry out the policy of bringing war into the heart of London."

The *Times* says: "The explosion at our office occurred at 7:45 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, but the falling of the canister prevented any serious damage. There is reason to believe that two attempts of this kind were made by the same miscreants.

1 P. M.—Later and closer inspection shows that the explosion occurred from the outside of the building.

FROM THE LAND OF STEADY HABITS.—The Secretary of the New England Divorce Reform League publishes to the world interesting statistics concerning the increase of divorces not only in the New England States but also in other parts of the United States. These figures are, as such figures always are, astounding. In 1849 there were in Connecticut only ninety-one divorces. There are now an average of 440 divorces each year. In Connecticut the ratio of divorces to marriages is 1 in 10.4; in Vermont, 1 in 13; in Massachusetts, 1 in 21; in New Hampshire, 1 in 20, and in Maine about the same number, while in Rhode Island the ratio is 1 in 10. With these facts before him the secretary very naturally argues for reform in the divorce laws, and holds that by practicing monogamy only can the social fabric be maintained.

TWO IMPORTANT OFFICES.—The President has appointed A. U. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be Treasurer, vice James Gilfillan, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect on April 1. The bond of the Treasurer is $150,000 and must be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury before he can qualify.

It is understood that Secretary Folger has tendered the position of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to Jno. W. Corning, of Geneva, N. Y., Sergeant-at Arms of the State Legislature of New York, and that he has virtually accepted the appointment.

THE FEAREUL FATE THAT THREATENS THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—It is said certain New York merchants representing large interests will be consulted as to the unconstitutionality of the new tariff. The New York letter in the Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the movement:

"At the Custom House the matter is the subject of more or less discussion, and the Collector, whose reputation as a lawyer is unquestioned, is said to incline strongly to the idea alluded to. Under these circumstances, it is unnecessary to add that any opinion Mr. Evarts or Mr. Conkling may have to advance on the subject will be awaited with very general interest."

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

stands adjourned to meet at Montpelier Church, Robeson County, N. C., Wednesday before the second Sabbath in April, (fourth day of the month), at 11 o'clock A. M., 1883.

J. P. MCPHERSON, Stated Clerk.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 8, 1883.

NOTICE.

Churches in the Presbytery of Fayetteville that contributed to "Tuskaloosa Institute," (colored), will please put down the amount on the Blank headed "Statistical Report to the Presbytery," copies of which have been mailed.

J. P. MCPHERSON, S. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 22, 1883

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch) one insertion,		$1 00
" " "	two "	1 50
" " "	one month,	2 50
" " "	three "	5 00
" " "	six "	8 00
" " "	twelve "	15 00

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McNEILL & Co—Removal.
GEO. BRANDT—Dry Goods.
Miss M. H. SMITH—Millinery, Notions, &c.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Floor Coverings, &c.
WM. HUSKE—Report of Fayetteville Nat. Bank.

ABOUT TOWN.

BRIDGE BILL.—After much effort, and by some telegraphing, we have succeeded in procuring a copy of the Bridge Bill, which we lay before our readers, to a large class of whom it is of great importance.

RUN OVER.—Robert, a son of W. C. Troy, Esq., while hurrying to the fire the other day, was accidentally knocked down and run over by another boy, his forehead receiving an ugly gash. He was carried into Mrs. Cook's residence, and Dr. McNeill, happening by, dressed the wound. We are glad to know that the injury was not serious.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Ladies' Memorial Association will hold a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the Seminary. A full attendance is urgently requested, as the time is at hand when preparations should be made for the fitting observance of that day which should ever be held sacred by the Southern people.

BLADEN COURT.—The Superior Court of Bladen county is in session at Elizabethtown this week, his Honor Judge McRae on the bench and Capt. Jas. D. McIver Solicitor. The attendance at court was very small, (farmers are busy now), and the crowd was very well-behaved, with no drunkenness. No cases of importance on either State or civil docket.

PLEASANT COURTESIES.—Judge Davis and his party expressed their acknowledgment and appreciation of the delicate courtesy and attention shown them on the journey to Wilmington by the "Steamer Marchison." Capt. A. B. Williams, of the Steamboat Company, and Capt. Smith, commander of the "Marchison," spared no effort to insure the handsome entertainment of their guests.

GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS.—General Brady, who recently purchased the Phœnix factory site, is already giving substantial proof of his earnestness in the work before him, and we may soon expect gratifying developments. We are informed that he has contracted for a large number of brick for the erection of his factory walls; and, to use a trite but very expressive metaphor here, that quiet and sleepy suburb of the town will soon "rise, phœnix-like, from its ashes."

FIRE ON HAYMOUNT.—Last Tuesday, between 10 and 11 a. m., the residence of Mr. Willard Tillinghast, on Haymount, caught fire under the roof, and was burned to the ground. Fortunately, Mr. Tillinghast saved nearly all of his furniture, his loss not being more than $40 or $50; but a large part of the furniture of the Pearces, stored up-stairs, was destroyed.

The house belonged to Mrs. Anna Costin, and was insured for $800.

FAYETTEVILLE SCHOLARS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Two of the most successful teachers at the Fayetteville Graded School are graduates, viz: Misses Troy and Woodward. Of undergraduates elsewhere, there are three at the University, viz: Mr. Max Jackson, sophomore; and Messrs. Haigh and Monroe, freshmen. At Davidson College is Mr. Gibbs, freshmen. Miss Watson is a senior at Greensboro Female College; and Miss Baker a senior at Burlington, New Jersey.

FIRE IN ROBESON.—A few nights since the residence of Mr. Jas. McCallum, near Philadelphus church, Robeson county, was destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have originated in the cook-room, as that part of the premises was first discovered in flames. Mr. McCallum lost everything, but has received much kind assistance from friends in his community. Generous aid was also given him and his family by the good people of Lumber Bridge and vicinity.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING—IN THE OBSERVER.—All successful merchants acknowledge the value of advertising, and those who make a study of the subject well understand the difference in the advertising mediums employed, both as to circulation and the character of those among whom the circulation exists. As an illustration of these statements, Messrs. Warren Prior & Son, whose elegant jewelry and silverware establishment is one of the ornaments of the town, and who keep a column in the OBSERVER, inform us that they have in the last ten days received orders for gold watches and other articles of jewelry, and several inquiries for price-lists, from Orange, Chatham and Moore counties, N. C., and Marion county, S. C.

EASTER.—Very interesting services will be held at St. John's Church next Sunday, and the children of the Parish, Mr. B. R. Huske Superintendent, will meet at 9 a. m., and just before the opening of divine worship, will enter the church, chanting the beautiful choral service, with floral offerings.

Holy Week, the closing week of Lent, is commemorative of the sorrows and sufferings of the Saviour, the supreme agony of Calvary, the sepulture and resurrection.

"Soon there came through the weeping night
A glistening angel clothed in white;
And he rolled the stone of the tomb away,
Where the Lord of the earth and the heaven lay;
And Christ arose in the cavern's gloom,
And in living lustre came from the tomb."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Last Saturday was devoted to the "wearing o' the green" by our Hibernian fellow-citizens, and on all sides could be seen rosettes and ribbons, in honor of the tutelar saint of the Emerald Isle.

Unhappy Ireland! The hand of fate rests heavy on you, and your children wander in strange lands; but their generous hearts beat true to the green hills and fragrant heaths of their vanished youth, while memory touches the chords of that melancholy lament—

"Erin! an exile bequeaths thee his blessing!
Land o' my forefathers! Erin go bragh!
Buried and cold, when my heart stills its motion,
Green be thy fields—sweetest isle of the ocean!
And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud with devotion—
Erin mavourneen—Erin go bragh!"

THE COTTONWOOD TREE.—The other day the venerable cotton wood tree, corner of Dick and Russell streets, was cut down. It had "outlived its usefulness," and was fit only for the burning. From its withered heart sprang forth no more the bursting bud and fragrant leaf, and the pride of its strength is long since gone. But its days have been longer than of many who rested in the shade of its protecting arms: Death has taken childhood from the midst of earth's flowers, has laid the strong man low, and sheltered the gray head beneath the time-stained marble—the Haighs, Sanfords, Leets, Notts, and others; memory recalls them all!

The lips are stilled that prattled about its base in childish glee, the low voices are hushed that whispered love's wondrous story as the moonlight silvered its rustling leaves—and the old tree's history closes as the axe is laid at its roots.

WATSON'S WORKSHOPS.—We have in our midst a branch of industry well worthy of attention—the workshops of Walter Watson, Esq., situated in rear of Mr. George Brandt's stores on south Hay street, not attractive to the eye, perhaps, but from which a large amount of work is turned out every year, and where about forty hands are employed, all busy every day, making hacks, pullers, scrapers, dippers, &c., for use in naval store operations.

Only a few years ago this establishment was comparatively small, supplying the wants of only those in this section; but a good thing will be found out, and so it has proved with Watson's hacks. He knew the public want and just it, and year by year the reputation of his tools has grown, until now ten forges are daily busy. Even now the supply is unequal to the demand, and necessity requires that more forges be put up and more hands employed. Mr. Watson's work has a reputation not only in North Carolina, but is eagerly sought after by all turpentine-getters in the South—the result of his overseeing all, and permitting none but perfect and finished tools to go from his shop. Surely one can learn what may be gained by skill and perseverance, in a visit to this factory. We wish the enterprise increased success.

ALL FULL.—"All full inside?" asked the conductor, opening the door of a crowded omnibus on one of the thoroughfares of London. "Well," said the inimitable Chas. Lamb, who happened to be one of the passengers, looking around upon his fellow-travelers, "I can't answer for the rest, but that last slice of game-pie fixed the business for *me!*"

Fayetteville may be said to be full now. The last passable house for occupation was taken possession of a few days since, and stores are in equally as great a demand. This week Messrs. McNeill & Co. are moving their music establishment to the commodious building on the Ray & Pearce corner, recently occupied by Mr. J. A. Pemberton, and Mr. James H. Farrar will move in the store vacated by McNeill & Co. This puts Hay street pretty well, while Messrs. Watson & Phillips have opened a new store on south-west Market Square, and two handsome furniture establishments, Messrs. Sheetz & Son and Hockady & Son, are in operation on Green street.

However, like the ever-elastic omnibus, Fayetteville always has room for a few more in its hearty embrace of friendship and good fellowship. Come to us, then, all who want a home in a community with a bright future ahead, a pleasant and salubrious climate, an increasing business and the best of religious, social and educational advantages.

A KISS AND A SLAP.—What is the Raleigh *News-Observer* pleased to mean? In its issue of the 15th inst. that paper says:

Mr. James Farris, formerly of this city, who has for the past eighteen months been in charge of the Western Union Telegraph office at Fayetteville, has made many friends in his new home. It is a pleasure to know that our Raleigh boys, who fill so many positions in various places in the State, as well as in other States, are doing well.

We were still feeling elated over certainly an implied compliment to our operator and the management of his office, when the *News-Observer* of the 17th inst. changes our gratification to consternation by the following onslaught. Speaking of the telegraphing done regarding the Davis-Burr marriage, it says:

We happily received a short dispatch by 1 o'clock, and then, according to directions, a longer one was put on the hook of the operator at 2:30 p. m. It came through at 11:30.

The article closes thus:

The facilities for telegraphing from Fayetteville need improvement before the next grand wedding takes place in that burg.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the day on which the complaint of the *Observer* is based, the telegraph office here was in charge of the operator from Raleigh—confessedly one of the best in the South. We had occasion to send several telegrams, of which there has been no complaint, and the reporters from abroad expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which their business was conducted. The grievance of the *News-Observer* seems to be that its message was put on the hook at 2:30 p. m., and was not received until 11:30 p. m. We understand that this is true; but we have the best of reasons for adding that the explanation thereof can be found nearer home, with the *News-Observer*.

COLUMBUS COURT.—Our agent, Mr. W. W. Shepherd, will be at Columbus Court next week, prepared to take and receipt for all subscriptions and advertisements to the OBSERVER. Call on him and subscribe.

REMOVED TO WILMINGTON.—Mr. Heman R. Hall, of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, leaves Fayetteville for Wilmington, his future headquarters. Mr. Hall cannot fail to win esteem and friendship from all who come to know him—a high-toned, upright young man—and he leaves behind hosts of friends who will greatly miss him.

LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Ed. Carswell, under the auspices of Perseverance Council, delivered a lecture on temperance in the Methodist Sunday-School building. The audience was small, but those who were present appreciated and enjoyed his forcible manner of treating the important subject.

Mr. Carswell lectured last evening in Williams Hall on "Laughter," of which our early hour of going to press precludes a notice. The press speaks highly of the lecture.

A HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—On Thursday, 15th inst., a colored man named John Tyler, well-known in this community as a well-digger, met his death in a fearful manner. He was engaged in the work of putting a new curb into a well on the premises of Mrs. Ochiltree, on Haymount, assisted by two or three others.

At about dinner-time everything was in readiness to fit the curb, and Tyler was inside, about five feet from the mouth of the well, which is nearly fifty feet in depth. For some little time the earth had shown signs of caving, and Tyler had been warned of danger by his fellow workmen, but he seemed to pay little attention to them. But finally his peril became so very manifest that he himself was alarmed; and, with the remark that he thought he had better get out, he started to ascend. But it was too late. A great mass of earth was detached, and the unfortunate man was hurled with fearful force and velocity to the bottom of the well. A scene of terror and confusion ensued, the bystanders were naturally afraid of venturing into the death-trap, and it was only after the urgent entreaties of Judge Baxton, who happened to be present, that anyone could be induced to descend to the relief of Tyler. Henry Holmes, colored, was the first man down, and but a cursory examination proved that there was no hope for the victim. The well had what is called a "spring curb," and through the platform of this his body had been forced, and driven deep into the mud and sand at the bottom. When reached, his neck was broken and he was in an upright position, leaning on his arms against the side of the well. The work of removing the body consumed much time and labor; once the rope broke and it fell back, and it was nearly eight o'clock at night before the task was completed. The accident created much excitement, and crowds of people remained for hours around the scene of the disaster.

It has been said that John Tyler was intoxicated at the time that he met his death; but his friends assert that it was his practice to drink to some extent before going down into a well, that he was as well able to take care of himself on this as on former occasions, and that any man would have lost his life under the same circumstances.

MARRIED.

BRYAN—SHEPARD—At the residence of the bride's father, at Scott's Hill, Pender county, N. C., on Wednesday evening March 14th, 1883, by Rev. W. I. Hall, Mr. R. K. BRYAN, Jr., to Miss GERTRUDE, daughter of Dr. Joseph C. Shepard.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	50@75
Hog Round, new	13	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	13@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11½@12½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12½@13	American,	4@4½
Hams	15@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	30@35
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$4.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	9½@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5 25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	90@120	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 40@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.30
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	44@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1 10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 20—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market continues nominal, and lots are offered at 45 cents without buyers.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1.30 for Strained and $1.35 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.60 for Hard and $2.75 per bbl. for Soft. Sales at quotations.

Just Returned

from the North with a handsome stock of

Dry Goods.

The latest style of the most

Fashionable Goods

in our usual lines, at the lowest prices. Prices which cannot be beat by any house in the State.

GEO. BRANDT,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 22, 1883 1t

REMOVAL.

McNEILL & CO.

HAVE removed their MUSIC STORE to the corner of Hay and Anderson Streets, Col. Pemberton's old stand, where they will be pleased to see their friends.

Stieff, Schomacker, and other Pianos.

ESTEY, BURDETT, PALACE and other ORGANS.

A large assortment of smaller Musical Instruments and Sheet Music always on hand.
Second-hand Pianos and Organs for sale or rent.

CALL AND SEE US.

March 22, 1883. 7tf

Floor Coverings AND Window Furnishings.

I have now in store a fresh lot, comprising a large invoice of

Beautiful Carpets,
Plain & Fancy Mattings,
4, 8, 10 and 12 Quar. Oil Cloth,
Window Shades,
Window Curtains.

These goods have just been received *direct*, and an inspection of them is requested.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
March 22, 1883. 1t

MISS M. H. SMITH

Is now visiting the northern cities selecting her Spring stock of

Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods.

She will return about the 29th inst. with a full line of the latest styles of

BONNETS, HATS AND FANCY GOODS.
March 22, 1883. 7-1m

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, March 13th, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$279,910 6
Overdrafts,	3,637 1
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	67,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	1,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	4,021 65
Due from other National Banks,	2,797 45
Due from State Banks and bankers,	50 00
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	212 70
Premiums paid,	1,340 00
Checks and other cash items,	2,574 07
Bills of other Banks,	1,220 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	447 90
Specie,	3,591 00
Legal tender notes,	13,212 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,)	3,015 00
Total,	$395,362 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	27,150 00
Undivided profits	7,205 32
National Bank notes outstanding	60,300 00
Individual deposits subject to check	84,556 95
Time certificates of deposit	12,239 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	156 00
Due to other National Banks	2,408 87
Due to State Banks and bankers,	1,346 21
Total	$395,362 36

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } SS.
County of Cumberland. }

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of March, 1883.
JNO. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
} Directors.
March 22, 1883. 1t

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Rockfish Manufacturing Company are hereby requested to settle the same before April 5th, 1883.

On that day all notes and accounts due said Company will be sold at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 M., by order of the Directors. Any person having accounts against the Company is requested to present them previous to such date.

T. CAMPBELL OAKMAN, Pres't.
March 15, 1883. 6-3t

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.
The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.
Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

Special Notice.

WE expect to make our semi-annual visit to the Northern Cities THIS WEEK for our Spring and Summer Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We are now opening an invoice of seasonable goods (ordered to "fill in" until our full stock arrives) consisting of

PRETTY SPRING PRINTS;

Good Value Bleached and Sea Island Shirtings; Beautiful Blue and Jet Black Cashmeres; Fine Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths; Courtauld's Eng. Crape; Corticelli and Belding Silks in the new shades; Turkey Red Damasks; Manchester Ginghams; the Celebrated "Diamond" Shirt, and many other articles.

We have on hand a nice lot of T. Miles Sons' Fine Shoes, for which we are the Agents in this place.

Our Shoe Department will soon be very complete in all lines.

We continue to give an extra cash discount on Coats' Spool Cotton by the dozens.

Very respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

FURNITURE, Undertaking and Upholstering.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of S. SHEETZ & SON, for the purpose of conducting a

FURNITURE,

Undertaking and Upholstering Business,

on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, near the old stand of S. Sheetz.

Having had a long experience in this business, with the consequent advantage of knowing so well the wants of the trade, we feel assured that we can satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage—both in prices and goods.

We have in stock, and will receive day by day, a fine lot of Furniture, which we offer low for cash.

Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Goods in variety. We are daily expecting a handsome hearse.

Those wanting anything in the Upholstery line will find us well prepared for work of this kind.

Repairing a specialty and orders solicited.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6tf

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.
By CRONLY & MORRIS.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, the undersigned will, on Tuesday, April 3d, 1883, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, expose for sale by public auction the following Real Estate: A Tract of Land situated in Bladen County, known as "Sleepy Hollow Plantation," containing about 540 acres, of which there are cleared and under fence probably 300 acres. The plantation is near Council's Bluff on Cape Fear River, 14 miles above Elizabethtown, 24 miles below Fayetteville, 14 miles from Lumberton and one mile from Tar Heel P. O. The improvements consist of a well finished dwelling with 8 rooms and all necessary out houses. The dwelling is surrounded with a grove of oak, hickory and elm trees, and a large apple and peach orchard with a number of bearing scuppernong grape vines.

Besides the plantation there will be sold a separate tract of woodland swamp land, nearly adjoining, containing about 153½ acres, and lying on both sides of Goodman Swamp.

Terms—One-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months from day of sale. Purchasers to give their notes drawing 8 per cent. interest for the deferred payments. Title reserved until whole of purchase money is paid.

THOS. H. BLOUNT, Adm'r.
Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1883. 6-3t

LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY!

TO reduce my Large Stock I will offer BARGAINS to cash or prompt short time buyers either at

Wholesale or Retail.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 8, 1883. 5-4t

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

Assignee's Notice.

THE Books, Accounts and Notes due Henry Elson that were assigned to me are now in my possession, and those indebted must come forward and settle up at once; else suit will be brought forthwith. R. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5-3t

NEW STYLES.

Spring Hats, Bonnets, &c.,

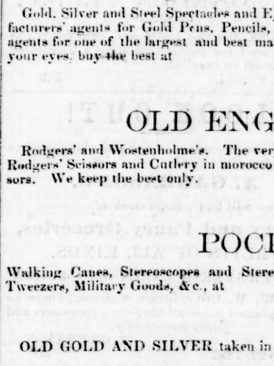
FOR THOSE IN NEED OF THE LATEST.

YOU MAY LOOK FOR A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c.

on the return of Mr. Dye from the northern cities, about the 25th prox.

Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, March 8, 1883. 5tf



ESTABLISHED 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

New Goods Constantly Received

Watches! Watches! Watches!

We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Solid Silver Ware.

The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Plated Silver Ware.

Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiter, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.

Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving. We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from, and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors. Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

POCKET BOOKS,

Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

cleaned and repaired and warranted at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE,

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have also always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 137tf

Bulletin No. 4—N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

The following analyses of official samples of Fertilizers have been completed at the Station this season:

No. 1939. Game Guano, Baltimore Guano Co., 32 and 34 S. Charles St., Baltimore, sampled at Wilson, contains: available phos. acid 8.88; ammonia, 2.08, potash 3.18 per cent. Relative commercial value, $30.93.

1934. Gibbs & Co's. High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, E. J. Powers, Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Laurinburg, contains: available phos. acid 8.65, ammonia 2.27, potash 2.10 per cent. Relative commercial value, $30.03.

1941. Good Luck Guano, G. W. Miles & Co., Millford, Conn., sampled at New Berne, contains: available phos. acid 8.55, ammonia 2.43, potash 0.93 per cent. Relative commercial value, $29.15.

1944. IXL Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate, G. W. Miles Co., Millford, Conn., sampled at Newberne, contains: available phos. acid 8.33, ammonia 2.32, potash 1.16 per cent. Relative commercial value, $28.49.

1965. Lister's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Lister Bros., Newark, N. J., sampled at Raleigh, contains: available phos. acid 10.60, ammonia 2.70, potash 2.21 per cent. Relative commercial value, $36.00.

1935. Navassa Acid Phosphate, Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Laurinburg, contains: Available phos. acid 11.33, potash 0.41 per cent. Relative commercial value $23.15.

1943. Peruvian Guano, No. 1, Lobos, Imported, not exceeding 6 per cent. of ammonia, J. M. Hurtado, Box 3610, New York, sampled at New Berne, contains: Available phos. acid 11.27, ammonia 4.70, potash 2.22 per cent. Relative commercial value $52.65.

1926. Pocomoke Superphosphate, Freeman, Mason, Lloyd & Dryden, Norfolk, Va., sampled at Laurinburg, contains: available phos. acid 9.32, ammonia 2.31, potash 4.14 per cent. Relative commercial value $35.36.

1929. Powell's Prepared Chemicals, Brown Chemical Co., 29 Hanover St., Baltimore, sampled at Monroe, contains: available phos. acid 5.89, ammonia 4.13, potash 8.12 per cent. Relative commercial value $25.98.

1946. Preston's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate, H. Preston & Sons, Greenpoint, L. I., sampled at Raleigh, contains: availables phos. acid 7.82, ammonia 2.59 per cent. Relative commercial value $27.29.

1907. Wando Fertilizer, Wando Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Concord, contains: Available phos. acid 8.06, ammonia 2.42, potash 2.13 per cent. Relative commercial value $29.56.

1967. Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, Plow Brand, Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Del., sampled at Raleigh, contains: Available phos. acid 8.20, ammonia 2.39, potash 2.04 per cent. Relative commercial value $29.60.

1921. Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manufactured Guano, Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Laurinburg, contains: Available phos. acid 8.48, ammonia 2.61, potash 2.78 per cent. Relative commercial value $32.04.

1947. Zell's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate, P. Zell & Sons, 30 South St., Baltimore, sampled at Raleigh, contains: Available phos. acid 9.34, ammonia 2.30, potash 1.20 per cent. Relative commercial value $32.13.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr.,
Director.

CORRECTIONS.—In the last issue of the OBSERVER, in Bulletin No. 3, the value of sample No. 1881 was incorrectly printed $20.54 instead of $25.54. Mr. E. J. Powers, the agent at Wilmington, calls our attention to the error, and to the fact that this brand is the best and the value the highest of any of the kind analyzed thus far. Following is Dr. Dabney's report of analysis as it should have appeared:

1881. Cotton Brand High Grade Acid Phosphate, E. J. Powers, Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available phos. acid 12.77 per cent. Relative commercial value $25.54.

Again:—The commercial value of No. 1903 should be $23.04 instead of $22.04 as printed.

The Collections of a Commercial Traveler in the Mountains.

A commercial man, traveling in the interest of Charlotte business, completed a tour through the mountain counties Saturday, and spread his collections on the counters of the house late in the afternoon. It was pronounced the biggest load of ancient coins ever brought into Charlotte by any person since the removal of the old U. S. Branch Mint from this place. Proprietors and clerks, all alike, opened their mouths in wonder as the money was poured from the bags. There were Mexican dollars in great number, centenarian cents, dimes and cog-wheel coppers. Most of the Mexican dollars had been stamped with the initial letters of some miserly owner's name. The matter of inquiry was, how in the course of trade this commercial man of Charlotte house happened to gather, on a single trip, so many of the rare coins. "Why," said the drummer, "I met a man up there in the mountains who had three hundred Mexican dollars, and was working more of them to hide in the dark." He also spoke of another mountaineer who had been for a long time buying every twenty-dollar gold piece he could find. Fifty years hence, this miser's son who will, by inheritance, retain the miser's grasp, may be able to show to travelers from the low country a rare collection of old coins. Sixty or seventy-five years ago, these coins now poured out of a collector's pouch on the tables of a great counting-room, were no doubt gathered and held by some miser of the past, living in the coves of the Blue Ridge.

Now that the people of those mountain counties are becoming more disposed to engage in commerce, the hoarded heaps of gold and silver are becoming scattered to and there along the channels of trade. The raft of it which has accidentally lodged in the Charlotte counting-room is very highly prized by the proprietors and greatly admired by the clerks.—*Charlotte Journal.*

In 1842 the best Southern cotton fetched but 4 cents a pound. In 1864, it sold in New York for 194 cents. A big difference that!

Over 35,000
STONEWALL COTTON PLOWS
in use and giving perfect satisfaction.
—ALSO—
White's—new.
" No. 35.
" " 40.
" " 48.
" " 50 Plow with reversible land slide.
Moore's Castings; also Plows.
F. Friend Plows and all the castings for same. We can supply with above goods on short notice. Give us a call.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

White's Clipper Plow.
The greatest success of modern improvement in plows.
White's Boy Clipper Plow.
A Plow perfect in device, and is so highly recommended by every one, that we offer it with confidence.
Call at our well known stand.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

OYSTERS. SYRUP.
BEEF, (corned). MOLASSES.
RAISINS. CURRANTS.
PRUNES. TOMATOES.
BEANS. CONDENSED MILK.
Cherokee brand of SWEET CORN.
All for sale by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A NICE LOT OF
North Carolina Hams
just purchased. Call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

LEATHER,
Pot Ware, &c.
4t A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Peaches and Tomatoes,
in large quantities.
Call on us. A. S HUSKE & CO.

NEW LOT OF
COLLARS,
HORSE AND MULE,
to arrive in a few days.
All goods of that order at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Cuba Molasses
AND
FINE SYRUPS,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Mackerel
For sale by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

WHY THE RUSH AT
Sedberry's Drug Store
FOR GARDEN SEEDS?
BECAUSE the two last years' experience has convinced the public that Buist's Celebrated Seeds cannot be excelled.
March 8, 1883. 5-3t

LOOK OUT!
FOR the scarce season to get something good to eat, go to
A. GARRASON'S,
where you will find a large stock of
Heavy and Fancy Groceries,
FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.
ROYSTER'S FRESH CANDY received weekly.
Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

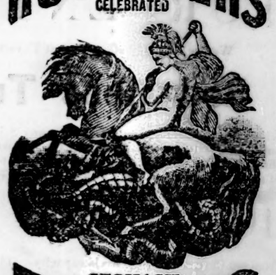
We have added largely to our stock of
Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.
Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,
is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of
Irish Potatoes
for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF
Heavy Groceries
for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,
$6,000
of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS
Invalids who are recovering vitality and stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Guano and Chemicals.
I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR
Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.
Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.
All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.
I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.
Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.
In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.
I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.
In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.
Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.
B. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 3d, 1883.
Stockholders' Meeting.
A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co. is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, 1883, at 11 o'clock. The special object of said meeting being to consider and accept or reject an act of the Legislature now in session, entitled "*An act to authorize a sale of the State's Stock in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, and provide for the speedy completion of the same.*"
5-tm] JULIUS A. GRAY, President.

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

ATTENTION!
THIS is not Headquarters from which are issued general orders, but the place for filling the orders of all who are in need of FARMING SUPPLIES. Send in your orders for the well known and justly popular
Watt Plows.
Castings, Scrapers, Sweeps, Solid Sweeps, Corn Shovels, Bull Tongues, Ames' Shovels, Spades, Steel Forks, Hoes; Singletrees, Trace Chains, Hames, Collars, Bridles, Georgia Breeching, Backband Webbing and Hooks, Straw Cutters, the celebrated Thomas Cultivating and Smoothing Harrows—try them—&c. &c.
"Old Hickory" Wagons,
with written warrantee.
WELSH WAGONS.
The name is warrantee enough.
ONE NEW ROCKAWAY.
Experience has demonstrated the fact that farming cannot be made successful in this age of enormous cotton crops without Bacon, Corn, Meal Flour, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. So send in your orders for Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, &c., &c.

FERTILIZERS.
"Excellenza," "Piedmont," "Game." None better.
S. C. RANKIN & CO.
March 1, 1883. 4tf

Family Groceries.
—VERY BEST GRADES OF—
Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea,
SYRUP, N. O. MOLASSES.
In fact all kinds of
STAPLE GROCERIES.
All goods delivered free.
C. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

USE THE BEST.
I am Agent for the well known
Stono Phosphate Company,
Walton, Whann & Co. Plow Brand,
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Brand,
Upshur Guano Company,
whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.
I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Floats or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1882. 3t

NOTICE.
TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our
Styles and Quality
cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every
Style of Saddles that you can think of.
Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.
We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

BAKER'S
STANDARD GUANO.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE ABOVE
Brand of Guano
for sale either for cash or on crop time.
Very low prices will be given to parties
Buying for Cash.
This GUANO has been sold here for the past three years, and has given great satisfaction.
Any information in regard to it gladly given.
CHAS. HAIGH.
For Chemical Company of Canton.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

ENGAGEMENT
—and—
WEDDING RINGS
—and—
BRIDAL PRESENTS
—AT—
Prior's Jewelry Store.
—New Goods Constantly Received.—
Feb. 8. 1-tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines.
Repairing a specialty. Terms cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

LANDRETH'S
AND
BUIST'S
NEW CROP
GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR SALE BY
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.
This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.
HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!
New Management.
HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.
FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.
Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.
☞ Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.
Nov. 4, 1880. 20tf

D^r HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.
REV. A. I. JONES Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. *Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.*
REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.
PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Fertilizers!
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
Provisions & Fertilizers,
invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:
1ST. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.
2D. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well-known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.
3D. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.
4TH. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.
All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.
☞ Send for prices and analysis.
Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

Navassa Guano
AND
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.
Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.
Mr. R. M. Nimocks:
Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (63½ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Treas'r Cumberland County Agri. Society.
For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.
Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.
Hinsdale & Broadfoot
Offer their Goods at Low Prices,
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
GERMAN KAINIT,
LAND PLASTER,
NITRATE OF SODA.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
SULPHATE OF SODA,
NITRATE OF POTASH,
MURIATE OF POTASH,
PERUVIAN GUANO,
and
Garden and Field Seeds.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb 15- 2-tf

GEO. H. HAIGH,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
MARKET SQUARE.
KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; also, all School Books in general use; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Envelopes of different grades and sizes; Panel, Cabinet and Photograph Frames, of latest styles and sizes; Photograph and Autograph Albums, Chromos, &c.
Anything in our line not in stock will be ordered at once.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

Iron, Steel,
PLOWS OF ALL KINDS,
PLOW CASTINGS,
CART AND BUGGY MATERIAL,
NAILS, MULE AND HORSE SHOES,
and a general stock of
HARDWARE,
FOR SALE LOW.
CHAS. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

THE BEST CUTLERY,
so considered the world over:
RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L
Pocket Knives, Razors
AND SCISSORS, at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.
Feb 8. 1-tf

REAL PROPERTY!
IN TOWN LOTS, FACTORY SITES, RESIdences, Water Powers, Valuable and Improved Farms on the River and in the back swamps, Timbered and Turpentine Lands in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Bladen, and valuable property in Robeson county, including town lots at Shoe Heel, FOR SALE. Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate should consult the undersigned. O. H. BLOCKER,
Real Estate Agent.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1882. 104tf

WANTED,
IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.
J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. N. MARSH, Agent.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.
The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.
INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.
With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.
The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.
The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.
As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.
For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

REMOVAL.
WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.
We are manufacturer's Agents for both
COOKING AND HEATING
Stoves,
of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.
A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.
Sept. 28, 1882. McMILLAN BROS. 127-tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.
"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*
"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*
"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*
"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*
"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*
The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.
Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.
Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.
12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents,
For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.
If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by
E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

JUSTICE'S COURT.
I HAVE FITTED UP AND FURNISHED A comfortable Court Room at South-West Market Square, where I may be found at usual business hours. I keep on hand all necessary blanks for issuing of any legal process desired.
For reference, and for the convenience of the Bar, I have quite
A Library of Law Books,
Digests, Codes and Supreme Court Reports, and during trials will have a messenger in attendance to make errands for such books as I may not have.
All papers for trial, as well as those adjudicated, kept properly filed for reference. Deeds and mortgages probated and delivered at Court House for parties interested. Ladies waited on at their homes and signatures to conveyances proven.
Claims collected on commission where parties do not care to sue.
Real estate bought and sold on commission.
W. C. TROY, J. P.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 8. 1-7t.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 26, 1880. 2-1y

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf

CALL ON US
For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw, Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.
Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave the wharves as follows:
GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.
NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.
FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879, trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.46 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They **Increase the Appetite,** and cause the body to **Take on Flesh,** thus the system is **nourished,** and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.
(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

DR. BUTTS'
DISPENSARY.
Established 1847 at 12 N. 6th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express everywhere. Call or write, if convenient, but where personal consultation is preferred, which is **FREE** and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It costs them nothing. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS
Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, ROUP or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 15, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK. **Seminal Pastille**
An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This class of treatment has stood the test in many severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no mistake about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is unsurpassed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $5; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $7; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will cure ordinary and radical cases in the worst cases), $7. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrapper. Full directions for using accompany each box of the remedy. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations which will show the most skeptical that they are not humbugged by so-called "Specialists." Any Druggist who has the trade can procure it for you. Address all orders to
HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.